

INSTITUTIO
GRAMMATICA
PUERILIS;
OR THE
RUDIMENTS
OF THE
LATINE
TONGUE.

Fitted to Childrens capacities, as an In-
troductiō to *Lillie's GRAMMAR.*

By M. LEWIS, for the use of a Private
School in Norwich.

Theophilus Keene's


Book

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 N Speech there be eight parts.



Noun.	}	declined.	}	Adverb.	}	<u>unde-</u> <u>clined.</u>
Pronoun.				Conjunction.		
Verb.				Preposition.		
Participle.				Interjection.		

Of a Noun.

A Noun may have usually before it in the *English*, *A*, or *The*.

A Noun is two-fold. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Substantive.} \\ \textit{Adjective.} \end{array} \right.$

Man, or Thing cannot be joined to a *Substantive*.

Man, or Thing may be joined to an *Adjective*.

~~yes kind~~

Of a SUBSTANTIVE.

A Noun-Substantive is two-fold. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Proper.} \\ \text{Common.} \end{array} \right.$

A Noun-Substantive Proper, is the proper name of a thing.

A Noun-Substantive Common, is common to all of the same kind:

ye kind

Numbers are two { The *Singular*, which speaketh of but one.
The *Plural*, which speaketh of more then one.

number.

Cases are six.	{	Nominative.	<i>A, the, this</i> goes before the <i>Verb.</i>
		Vocative.	<i>O.</i>
		Accusative.	<i>A, the, this</i> follows the <i>Verb.</i>
		Genitive.	<i>Of.</i>
		Dative.	<i>To, for.</i>
		Ablative.	<i>From, with.</i>

Caf.

Note *A*, and *The*, are not properly signes, because they are common to all Cases.

Genders are three { Masculine.
Feminine.
Neuter. } These are known by the
Rules for Genders of
Nouns.

gender

Decl.

There be five Rules by which all *Nouns* are declined.

1. Except in the second declension, when the *Nominative* endeth in *us*, the *Vocative* shall end in *E*.
2. Except all *Nouns* of the *Neuter Gender*, in all declensions, have the *Nominative*, *Vocative* and *Accusative* alike, and in the *Plural* Number those three Cases end all in *A*.

ADJECTIVES.

1. 2. 3. *Adjectives* are declined with } Three Terminations.
 bonus a um } With two Terminations.
 niger a um } with one Termination.
Adjectives of three terminations are of the first and second declension.

1. Except these eight *Adjectives*, *totus*, *solus*, *unus*, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, which make their *Genitive Case* in *ius*, and their *Dative* in *I*, and *alius* makes *aliud* in the *Neuter Gender*.
2. Except *Ambo* and *Duo*, which are thus declined.

	Nom.	Voc.	I	Acc.	I	Gen.	I	Dat.	Abl.
Plural	o			os		orum		obus.	
	a			as		arum		abus.	
	o			o		orum		obus.	

1. 2.
 fructu . 2.
 melior . us

Adjectives of two terminations, or of one termination are of the third declension.

When an *Adjective* hath three terminations, the first is *Masculine*, the second *Feminine*, the third *Neuter*.

When an *Adjective* hath two terminations, the first is *Masculine* and *Feminine*, the second *Neuter*.

When an *Adjective* hath but one termination, that termination, is *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

folix
 amans.

Comparing of ADJECTIVES.

There be three degrees of Comparison, the *Positive*, *Comparative* and *Superlative*.

The *Comparative* is formed of the first Case of the *Positive* that endeth in *I*, by putting to *Or*.

The *Superlative* is formed of the first Case of the *Positive* ending in *I*, by putting to *S*, and *Simus*.

1. Except if the *Positive* end in *er*, the *Comparative* is regular, but the *Superlative* is formed of the *Nominative Case*, by putting to *Rimus*.

2. Except these *Nouns* ending in *Lis*, the *Comparative* is regular, but the *Superlative* is formed of the *Nominative Case*, by changing *is* into *simus*, *humilis*, *similis*, *facilis*, *gracilis*, *agilis*, *docilis*.

3. Except

3. Except { *Bonus, melior, optimus.*
Malus, peior, pessimus.
Magnus, major, maximus.
Parvus, minor, minimus.
Multus, plus, plurimus.

4. Except if a Vowel come before *us*, it is compared by *magis* and *maxime*.

Of a PRONOUN.

There be fifteen Pronouns, *ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*, to which is usually added the Relative *Qui*.

Pronouns are { *Substantives, ego, tu, sui.*
Adjectives, so all the rest.

Pronoun Substantives are of the same Gender with the thing whereof they are spoken.

The Declining of Pronouns.

Ego, tu, sui, hic, is, and *qui*, are declined by the Table.

Ille and *iste* are declined like *alius*,

Ipse is declined like *solus*.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and *vester*, are declined like Adjectives of three terminations.

Except *meus* makes *mi* in the Vocative Case.

Nostras and *vestras* are declined like Nouns Adjectives of two terminations.

Of a VERB.

A verb signifieth doing, suffering, and being.

Verbs are { *Active.* } { *Neuter.*
Passive. } { *Deponent.*

A Verb *Active* endeth in *O*, and signifieth to doe, and by putting to *R*, it may be a *Passive*.

A Verb *Passive* endeth in *R*, and signifieth to suffer, and by putting away *R*, it may be an *Active*.

A Verb *Neuter* endeth in *O*, or *M*, and cannot take *R*, to make it a *Passive*, it is Englished sometimes *Actively*, sometimes *Passively*.

A Verb *Deponent* endeth in *or*, like a *Passive*, it signifieth *Actively*, and cannot cast away *R*, to be an *Active*.

Of MOODS.

There be four Moods. { *The Indicative.* } { *The Imperative.*
The Subjunctive. } { *The Infinitive.*

The *Indicative Mood* either sheweth, or demandeth, or doubteth.

The *Imperative Mood* either commandeth, or exhorteth, or intreateth, and it hath sometimes before it in the English this signe *Let*.

The *Subjunctive Mood* hath for the most part some conjunction joined with it: when this Mood is used in wishing or desiring, it is called the *Optative*. When it signifies a power, duty, or desire, expressed by these signes, *May, can, might, would, could, should, or ought*, it is called the *Potential Mood*.

The *Infinitive Mood* hath neither Number nor Person, nor *Nominative Case* before it, sometimes it hath an *Accusative* before it instead of a *Nominative*, and commonly it hath this signe *To*.

Gerunds and *Supines* also belong to *Verbs*.

TENSES.

There be five *Tenses* or *Times*, which are known by *Signes*.

Signes.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Doe.</i>	<i>Am, art, is, are.</i>
<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	<i>Did.</i>	<i>Was, were.</i>
<i>Preterperfect.</i>	<i>Have.</i>	<i>Have been.</i>
<i>Preterpluperfect.</i>	<i>Had.</i>	<i>Had been.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Shall or will.</i>	<i>Shall or will be.</i>

PERSONS.

In *Verbs* there be three *Persons*; In *Pronouns* also there be three *Persons* which answer to those in *Verbs*, *I, thou, he, we, ye, they*.

All Nouns are of the third *Person*.

CONJUGATIONS.

There be four *Conjugations*.

The first hath *ā* long before *re*, and *ris*.

The second hath *ē* long before *re*, and *ris*.

The third hath *ĕ* short before *re*, and *ris*.

The fourth hath *ī* long before *re*, and *ris*.

IMPERSONALS.

A *Verb* when it hath *it* before it, is called an *Impersonal*, some are used only in the third *Person* singular.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles are four. { Of the *Present Tense*.
Of the *Future* in *dus*.
Of the *Preter Tense*.
Of the *Future* in *rus*.

They are all formed by the Table.

They are declined like *Adjectives*.

They are known thus.

A Participle of the Present Tense hath his English ending in ing,
the Latine in ans, or ens.

A Participle of the Future in *du*, hath in the *English*, To be.

A Participle of the Preter Tense, hath in the English, D, T, or N; in the Latine, im, sm, xus.

A Participle of the Future in rus, hath in the English, About to.

An Adverb expresses the qualities of a *Verb*, and is joined with it.

A Conjunction joins Sentences together, and it usually begins the Sentence.

A Preposition expresses the circumstances of things, and hath a Case governed of it.

An Interjection betokens a sudden passion of the mind.

Rules for Genders of Nouns.

Rules for Genders of Nouns are { Generall.
Special.

G E N E R A L R U L E S.

Rule 1. The Proper Names of Gods, Men, Rivers, Moneths,
and Winds, are the *Misc. Genl.*

So are the common names of Offices and things belonging only to the Male kind.

R. 2. The Proper Names of Goddesses, Women, Cities, Countries, and Islands are the Fem. Gen.

So are common names of Offices and things belonging only to the Female kind.

Except 1. *Sulmo* and *Agragas* the Masc.

Except 2. *Argos, Tybur, Præneſte, the Neut.*

Except 3. *Anxur*, the *Masc.* and *Neut.*

R. 3 All the common names of Trees are of the *Fem. Gend.*

Except 1. *Spinus*, and *oleaster*, the *Masc.*

Except 2. *Siler, suber, thus, robur, acer, Neut.*

R. 4. All Nouns in um, and all Nouns undeclined are the Neut.

R. 5, Nouns signifying Offices, or things belonging both to the Male and Female kind, are the common of two Genders, as *bæres, sacerdos, parens, &c*

SPECIAL RULES.

[illegible]

Special

Special Rules by the Declension.

First Declension.

All Nouns of the First Declension are the Feminine Gender.
 Except Nouns in *as* and *es* of the first Declension of the Greeks;
 and such in *a* as come from them: the Masc.

Second Declension.

All Nouns of the Second Declension are of the Masc. Gender.

Except 1. *humus*, *domus*, *alvus*, *colus*, *ficus* (a fig, or a fig-tree) *vannus*, *carbassus*.

And Nouns in *us* derived from Greeks in *os*, as *papyrus*, *antidotus*, *costus*, *diphthongus*, *byssus*, *abyssus*, *crystallus*, *synodus*, *saphyrus*, *eremus* & *artus*, with some others; the Feminine.

Except 2. *Chaos*, *pelagus*, *virus*, and Nouns in *on* Neuter.

Except 3. *Vulgus* Masc. and Neuter.

Except 4. *Rubus*, *phaselus*, *barbitus*, *grossus*, *balanus* the Doubt.

Third Declension.

Rule 1. All Nouns of the Third Declension ending in *an*, *in*, *on*, *a*, *er*, *on*, *os* the Masculine.

Except 1. Nouns in *do* and *go* of more then two Syllables, and Nouns in *io* which come of Verbs; as also *ditio*, *communio*, *seditio*, *italio*, *conditio*, *portio*, *perduellio*, *helo*, *Argo*, *grando*, *caro*: also *sindon*, *icon*, *ædon*, and *dos*, *cos*, *linter*, *arbor* the Fem.

Except 2. *Ver*, *iter*, *piper*, *cadaver*, *verber*, *tuber*, *uber*, *gingiber*, *laser*, *cicer*, *papaver*, *sifer*, *spinther*, *laver*, *æquor*, *marmor*, *ador*, *os*; Neut.

R. 2. All Nouns of the Third Declension in *as*, *is*, *aus*, *ys*, *es*, *x*, and with a Consonant going immediately before *s*, the Feminine.

Except 1. *Elephas*, *adamas*, *vx* --- *adi*, *as*, *coles*, *vepres*, *des*. These in *is*; *natalis*, *aqualis*: the compounds of *as*, as *centusis*, *lienis*, *orbis*, *callis*, *caulis*, *foliis*, *collis*, *mensis*, *ensis*, *fustis*, *funis*, *panis*, *penis*, *crinis*, *ignis*, *casis*, *fascis*, *torris*, *sentis*, *piscis*, *unguis*, *vermis*, *vectis*, *postis*, *axis*, *glis*, *pulvis*, *sodalis*, *cenchris* (a snake) *lapis*, *mugilis*, *cucumis*, *cinis*, *amnis*, *sanguis*, *vomis*, *acinaces*, *unicornis*; also *Dens* with its compounds. and *mons*, *pons*, *rudens*, *torrens*, *seps*, *merops*, *chalybs*, *hydrops*, *gryps*; also *fornix*, *vulvox*, *calix*, *grex*, *spadix*, *bombyx*, and the compounds of *uncia*, as *denux*; also all words in *es*, which increase in the Genitive case, and all words in *ax* and *ex* of more then one syllable the Masculine.

Except

Except *Merces, quies, teges, merges, compes, seges*; also *halec, torpex, forfex, carex, forpex, supellex, smilax, fornax* the Feminine.

Except 2. *Es, nepenthes, hippomanes, cacoethes, vas -- asis, atriplex* the Neuter.

Except 3. *Ales, torques, palumbes, canalis, finis, anguis, clunis, corbis, stirps* (the stalk of a tree,) *adepts, serpens, rudens, scrobs, obex, imbrex, silex* the Doubtfull.

Rule 3. All Nouns of the Third Declension in *a, c, e, l, n, ar, ur, us, &* the Neuter.

Except 1. *Sal, sol, mugil, splen, lichen, lien, ren, pecten, hymen, atagen, salar, fur, fursur, turtur, vultur, mus, lepus* and the compounds of *pes* the Masculine.

Except 2. *Virtus, tellus, grus, incus, subscus, salus, palus, pecus -- cudis, juventus, senectus, servitus* the Feminine.

Fourth Declension.

All Nouns of the Fourth Declension in *us* the Masc. and in *u* the Neuter.

Except 1. *Acus, manus, tribus, porticus, idus* the Fem.

Except 2. *Specus, penus* Masc. and Fem.

Fifth Declension.

All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are of the Fem. gender.

Except 1. *dies* the Masculine and Feminine in the singular number, and only the Masc. in the plural.

Except 2. *meridies* the Masc.

Special Rules from the increasing of the Genitive

Case are three;

The first special Rule.

All Nouns not increasing in the Genitive case are the feminine gender, as *caro carnis, capra caprae*. Nomen non crescens.

Except,

All names of the offices of men ending in *a* not increasing in the Genitive case are the masc. as *Scriba, affecla, scurra, rabula, lixa, lanista*. Mascula nomina in a &c

All Nouns in *as* and *es* coming from the first Declension of the Greeks, and those in *a* which come from them, are the masculine. Mascula Graecorum.

As *Satrapas satrapa, athletes athlete*.

These Nouns not increasing in the Genitive case are of the masculine, *verres, natalis, aqualis*, the compounds of *as*, as *centussh, lienis, verres, orbis*. Mascula isom.

Callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis & ensis,

Fustis, funis, panis, penis, crinis & ignis,

Cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis & unguis,

Vermis, vectis, postis & axis.

All Nouns ending in *er, os, us*, not increasing in the Genitive case are the masc. as *vester, logos, annus*. Mascula in er, cen vester

Except

*Fœminæ ge-
neris.*

Except 1. These Nouns ending in *Er, os, and us*, which are the *Fem. Gend.* *mater, humus, domus, alvus, colus, ficus* a Fig, of the fourth Declension, *acus, porticus, tribus, socrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus.*

Except 2. Latine words in *us*, coming from Greek words in *os*, as *papyrus, antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus, crystallus, synodus, saphyrus, eremus*, and *arctus* with a few others.

*Neutrum no-
men in E.*

All Nouns ending in *E*, not increasing in the *Genitive Case*, are the *Neut.* as *mare, rete.*

*Et quæ in on,
vel um.*

All Nouns ending in *on, or um*, not increasing in the *Genitive Case* are of the *Neut.* as *barbiton, ovum.*

*Est neutrum
Hippomanes.*

These Nouns not increasing in the *Genitive Case*, are of the *Neuter Gender*, *hippomnes, cacoethes, virus, pelagus.*

*Neutrum ma-
do.*

Vulgus is both *Masculine* and *Neut.*

*Incerti gene-
ris.*

These Nouns not increasing in the *Genitive Case*, are the *Doubt.* *Talpa, dama, canalis, balanus, finis, clunis, restis, penus, amnis, pampinus, corbis, linter, torquis, specus, anguis, ficus* a Disease, *phaselus, lecythus, atomus, grossus, pharus, paradisus,*

*Compositum
à verbo.*

All Nouns compounded of a *Verb* ending in *A*, not increasing in the *Genitive Case*, are the common of two *Genders*, as *grajugena* from *graius*, and *gigno*, *Agricola* from *ager* and *colo*, *advena* from *ad* and *venio*.

Adde senex.

These Nouns not increasing in the *Genitive Case* are of the common of two *Genders*, *Senex, Auriga, verna, sodalis, vates, extorris, patruelis, perduellis, affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.*

The second Special Rule.

*Nomen non
erescens.*

All Nouns increasing long in the *Genitive Case*, are of the *Fem. Gend.* as *pietas pietatis, virtus virtutis.*

Except.

*Mascula di-
cuntur.*

These Nouns of one syllable, increasing long in the *Genitive Case*, are the *Masc.* *Sal, sol, ren, splen, car, ser, vir, vas-adis, as mas, bes, cres, præ and pes, glis-iris, mos, flos, ros, tros, mus, dens, mons, pons, fons, seps, grips, thrax, rex, grex, phryx.*

*Mascula sunt
etiam polysyl-
laba in N.*

All Nouns ending in *N*, increasing long in the *Genitive Case*, are the *Masc.* as *Acharnan, lichen, delphin.*

*Et in O, sig-
nancia corpus.*

All Nouns ending in *O*, signifying a body, increasing long in the *Genitive Case*, are the *Masc.* as *Leo, curculio*, so are *senio, ternio, sermo.*

*Mascula in
er, or, and os.*

All Nouns ending in *Er, or, and os*, increasing long in the *Genitive Case*, are the *Masc.* as *crater, conditor, heros.*

*Sic torrens,
&c.*

These Nouns increasing long in the *Genitive Case*, are the *Masc.* *Torrens, nefrens, oriens*, many in *dens*, as *bidens* a Fork, *gigas, elephas, adamas, garamas tapes, lebes, cures, magnes, merides.* The compounds of *as*, *dodrans, semis, samnis, hydrops, nycticorax, thorax, vervex, phœnix, bombyx.*

*Etiam ex
hi.*

Except *syren, mulier, soror, uxor*, the *Feminine.*

These

These Nouns of one syllable increasing long in the Genitive Case, *Sunt neutra-*
are the Neut. *mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, os, rus, thus, jus, crus,* *lid.*
pus.

All Nouns ending in *al*, and *ar*, increasing long in the Genitive *Et in Al,*
Case, are the Neut, as *Capitat, laquear.* *polysyllaba.*

Halec is both Feminine and Neut. *Neutrū halec.*

These Nouns increasing long in the Genitive Case, are of the *Sunt dubia*
Doubtfull Gender, *Python, scrobs, serpens, bubo, rudens, grus, perdix, lynx,* *h.c.*
limax, stirps the stock of a Tree, *calx* the heel.

Dies is the Doubtfull in the Singular, the Masculine in the Plu. *Adde dies.*
ral.

These Nouns increasing long in the Genitive Case, are of the Com- *Sunt commune*
mon of two Genders, *Tarens, autor, infans, adolescens, dux, illex, hares,* *parent.*
exlex, the compounds of *frons*, as *bifrons, custos bos, fur, jus,* and
sacerdos.

The third Special Rule.

All Nouns increasing short in the Genitive Case, are of the Mascul- *Nomen cres-*
line Gender, as *sanguis, sanguinis.* *centis.*

Feminines excepted.

All Nouns in *do*, and *go*, of more then two syllables increasing *Feminei gene-*
short in the Genitive Case, are the Feminine Gender, as *dulcedo,* *vis.*
compago.

These Nouns increasing short in the Genitive Case, are the Femi- *Adjice virgo.*
nine Gender: *virgo, grando, fides, compes, reges, seges, arbor, byems, bac-*
char, sindon, gorgon, icon, amazon.

All Greek Nouns in *As*, and *Is*, increasing short in the Genitive *Gracula in*
Case, are the Fem. as *lampas, jaspis, castis, cuspis, pecus, pecudis.* *As.*

These Nouns increasing short in the Genitive Case, are the Feminine *His forfex.*
Gender: *forfex, pellex, carex, supellex, appendix, hystrix, coxendix,*
silix.

All Nouns signifying a thing without life, increasing short in the *Est Neutrale*
Genitive Case, ending in *a, en, ar, ur, us, put,* are of the Neut. *Genus.*

Except *pecten*, and *furfur* the Masc.

These Nouns increasing short in the Genitive Case, are of the *Sunt Neutra*
Neut. *Cadaver, verber, iter, suber, tuber* a Toad-stool, *uber, gingiber,* *cadaver.*
laser, cicer, piper, papaver, fiser, siler, aquor, marmor, ador, pecus-oris.

These Nouns increasing short in the Genitive Case, are the *Sunt dubii*
Doubtfull: *Cardo, margo, cinis, obex, pulvis, adeps, forceps, pumex, ramex,* *generis.*
anas, imbrex, culix, natrix, onyx, silex, with many others.

These Nouns increasing short in the Genitive Case are the Com- *Communis ge-*
mon of two Genders: *vigil, pugil, exal, praesul, homo, nemo, martyr, li-* *neris sunt.*
gur, augur, arca, antiistes, miles, pedes, interpres, comes, hospes, ales, pra-
ses, princeps, auceps, eques, obses, and many others compounded of
Verbs, as *Conjux, iudex, vindex, opifex, aruspex.*

Concerning Heteroclite Nouns.

Quæ gentis

Heteroclites are

} Variants,
Defectives,
Redundants.

VARIANT.

These vary either their Gender or Declension.

Pergamus in-
felix urbs.

1. Pergamus and supellex are Feminines in the singular number, and Neuters in the plural.

Dat prior his
numerus.

2. These Nouns, Rastrum, franum, filum and capistrum are Neuters in the singular, Masc. and Neut. in the plural.

Argos item &
cælum.

3. These Nouns Argos and cælum are Neuters in the singular, Masc. in the plural.

Nundinum &
hinc.

4. Nundinum, epulum, balneum are Neuters in the singular, and Femin. in the plural; Iuvenal hath Balnea in the plural.

Hac maribus
dantur.

5. These Nouns Manalus, Dindymus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tenerus, Massicus, Gargarus are Masculine in the singular, and Neuter in the plural.

At numerus.

6. These Nouns sibilus, jocus, locus, Avernus are Masculines in the singular, but Masc. and Neut. in the plural.

Heteroclites in Case.

Quæ nullum
variant.

Aptots vary no case, as fas, nil, nihil, instar; many in u and i, as cornu, genu, gummi, frugi; also Tempe, tot, quot, and all from three to an hundred, as quatuor, quinque, &c.

Estque mono-
proton.

Monoptots have but one case, as noctu, natu, iussu, injussu, astu, promptu, permissu; we read astus and inficias in the plural number.

Sunt Diptota.

These are Diptots, which have two cases, fortis forte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, repetundarum repetundis, iugeris iugere, verberis verberare, suppetia suppetias, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicis vice.

Except verberis, vicem, plus, and iugeris have all cases in the plural number.

Tres quibus
inflectis.

These are Triptots which have three cases precis precem prece, opis opem ope; vis onely wants only the Dative case: all these have the plural number whole.

Quæ referunt
in qui.

Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives [Partitives] Indefinites and all Pronouns want the Vocative case.

Except Tu, meus, noster and nostras.

Hetero-

Heteroclites defective in Number.

All proper names, as *Mars*, *Cato*, *Gallia*, *Roma*, *Ida*, *Tagus*, *Lalaps*, *Pernassus*, *Bucephalus*; also the name of corn, things sold by weight, herbs, liquours, metals, commonly want the plural number.

Hordeum, *far*, *forum*, *mulsum*, *defrutum* have onely Three like Cases in the plural number.

These masculines, *Hesperus*, *vesper*, *pontus*, *limus*, *simus*, *penus*, *sanguis*, *ather*, *nemo* want the plural number.

These Feminines commonly want the plural number, *Tubes*, *salus*, *talio*, *indoles*, *tussis*, *pix*, *humus*, *lues*, *sitis*, *fuga*, *bilis*, *senectus*, *juventus*.

These Nouns *soboles*, *labes*, and all Nouns of the fifth Declension, have onely three like cases in the plural.

Except *Res*, *species*, *facies*, *acies*, *dies*.

These Neuters want the plural number, *Delicium*, *senium*, *lectum*, *coenum*, *salum*, *barathrum*, *virus*, *vitrum*, *viscum*, *penum*, *gelu*, *solum*, *jubar*.

These Masculines want the singular number, *Manes*, *maiores*, *celli*, *liberi*, *antes*, *menses* [profluvium] *lemures*, *fasti*, *minores* [posterity] *natales*, *penates*; and places in the plural number, as *Gabii*, *Locri*.

These Feminines want the singular number, *exuviae*, *phalerae*, *grates*, *manubiae*, *idus*, *antia*, *inducia*, *insidia*, *mina*, *excubiae*, *nona*, *nuga*, *trica*, *calendae*, *quisquiliae*, *thermae*, *cunae*, *dirae*, *exequiae*, *inferiae*, *feriae*, *primitiae*, *plagae* [nets] *valvae*, *divitiae*, *nuptiae*, *lactes*, *Thebae*, *Athenae*.

These Neuters want the singular number, *Mania*, *tesqua*, *praeordia*, *lustra*, *arma*, *mapalia*, *bellaria*, *munia*, *castra*, *justa*, *sponsalia*, *rostra*, *crepundia*, *cunabula*, *exta*, *effata*, the Feasts of gods, as *Bacchanalia*.

Of Redundant Heteroclites.

Redundant are such as are of divers Declensions, or at least of divers Terminations in one case, as *honor*, *honor*.

of

Of the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs Simple.

As in present.

Verbs of the first Conjugation, make their Preterperfect Tense, by changing *O*, into *avi*, as *Na*, *navi*, *vocito*, *vocitavi*.

Except, *Lavo lavi*, *juvo juvi*, *nexo nexui*, *seco secui*, *neco necui*, *mico micui*, *plico plicui*, *frico fricui*, *domo*, *domui*, *tono tonui*, *crepo crepui*, *veto vetui*, *cubo cubui*, these seldome make *avi*, do *dedi*, *sto steti*.

Es in presenti.

Verbs of the second Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tense, by changing *eo*, into *ui*, as *nigreo*, *nigrui*.

Except, *jubeo jussi*, *sorbeo sorbui*, *sorpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *se-
deo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *strideo stridi*, *suadeo suasi*, *rideo risi*,
ardeo arsi.

Quatuor his.

These four double the first syllable of the Present Tense in the Preterperfect Tense: *pendeo pependi*, *mordeo momordi*, *spondeo spondendi*, *tondeo totondi*.

L, vel R, ante

Verbs in *lgeo*, and *rgeo*, make their Preterperfect Tense in *si*, as *urgeo ursi*, *mulgeo mulsi*, *frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*, *fleo flevi*, *leo levi*, *deleo delevi*, *pleo plevi*, *maneo mansi*, *torqueo torxi*, *hareo haxi*.

Verbs in *veo*, make their Preterperfect Tense, by changing *veo* into *vi*, as *niveo nivi*; but *cico*, makes *civi*, *vico vievi*.

*Tertia preter-
itum.*

The third Conjugation.

Bo { Verbs of the third Conjugation in *Bo*, make their Preterperfect Tense, by changing *bo* into *bi*, as *lambo*, *lambi*.

Except *scribo scripsi*, *nubo nupsi*, *cumbo cubui*.

Co { Verbs of the third Conjugation in *Co*, make their Preterperfect Tense, by changing *co* into *ci*, as *vinco*, *vici*.

Except *parco peperci*, *dico dixi*, *duco duxi*.

Do { Verbs in *Do*, change *do* into *di*, as *mando*, *mandi*.

Except *scindo*, *scidi*, *findo fidi*, *fundo fudi*, *tundo tundi*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepedi*, *cado cecidi*, *cado cadidi*, *cedo cessi*, *wado, rado, lado, ludo, divido, trudo, claudio, plaudio, rodo*, make their Preterperfect Tense, by changing *do* into *si*.

Go { Verbs in *go*, change *go* into *xi*, as *jungo*, *junxi*.

Except 1. Words in *rgo*, make their Preterperfect Tense *si*, as *spargo sparsi*.

Except 2. *Lego legi*, *ago egi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo punxi* and *pupugi*, *frango fregi*, *pango*, when it signifies to barge, *pepigi*, to joyne *pegi*, to sing *panxi*.

Ho { Verbs in *Ho*, make their Preterperfect Tense, by changing *ho* into *xi*, as *traho traxi*, *veho vexi*.

Lo { Verbs in *Lo*, make their Preterperfect Tense, by changing *o* into *ui*, as *colo colui*.

Except *psallo* to sing, and *sallo* to salt *salli*, *vello velui* and *vulsi*, *fallo fecelli*, *cello ceculi*, *pello pepuli*.

Mo { Verbs in *Mo*, change *o* into *ui*, as *vomo vomui*.

Except *emo emi*, *como compsi*, *promo prompsi*, *demo dempsi*, *premo pressi*.

No { Verbs in *No*, change *no* into *ui*, as *sino sivi*.

Except *temno tempsi*, *sterno stravi*, *sperno spreui*, *lino leui*, sometimes *lini* and *livi*, *cerno creui*, *gigno genui*, *pono posui*, *cano cecini*.

Po { Verbs in *Po*, change *po* into *psi*, as *scalpo scalpse*.

Except *strepo strepui*, *crepo crepui*.

Quo { Verbs in *Quo*, change *quo* into *qui*, as *linguo liqui*.

Except *coqui coxi*.

Ro { Verbs in *Ro*, change *ro* into *ui*, as *sero* to plant, *seui*, otherwise *serui*.

Except *verro verri* and *versi*, *uro usi*, *gero gessi*, *quaro quasivi*, *tero trivi*, *curro cucurri*.

So { Verbs in *So*, change *so* into *sivi*, as *accerso arcesso*, *incesso lacesto*, *-ivi*.

Sco { Verbs in *Sco*, change *sco* into *ui*, as *pasco pavi*.

Except *disco didici*, *quinsco quexi*.

To { Verbs in *To*, change *to* into *ti*, as *verto verti*.

Except *sisto*, to make to stand *stiti*, to stand *steti*, *mitto misi*, *peto petii* and *petivi*, *sterto stertui*, *meto messui*.

Cto { Verbs in *Cto*, change *cto* into *xi*, as *flecta flexi*.

Except

- Vo** Except *pecto pexui* and *pexi*, and *nexo nexui*.
Verbs in *vo* change *vo* into *ui*, as *volvo volui*.
Except *vivo vixi*.
- Xo** Verbs in *xo* change *o* into *ui*, as *nexo nexui*, *texo texui*.
- Io** Verbs of the Third Conjugation in *io* make their preterperfect Tense as followeth,
Cio makes *ci*, as *facio feci*, *jacio jeci*. Except *lacio lexi*, *specio spexi*.
Dio makes *di*, as *fodio fodi*.
Gio makes *gi*, as *fugio fugi*.
Pio makes *pi*, as *capio cepi*. Except *cupio cupivi*, *rapio rapui*, *sapio sapui*, and *sapivi*.
Rio makes *ri*, as *pario peperi*.
Tio makes *ti*, as *quatio quasi*.
- Uo** Verbs in *uo* change *uo* into *ui*, as *statuo statui*, *pluo pluvi pluui*.
Except *struo fluxi*, *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Quarta dat
ui, iui.

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation make their preterperfect Tense, by changing *io* into *iui*, as *scio sciui*.

Except *Venio veni*, *cambio campsi*, *raucio rauci*, *farcio farfi*, *sarcio sarci*, *sepio sepsi*, *sensio sensi*, *fulcio fulsi*, *haurio hausi*, *sancio sanxi*, *vincio vinxi*; these seldom make *iui*.

Supines of simple Verbs.

Nunc ex
graterio

Supines are formed from the preterperfect Tense.

Bi takes *tum* to it, as *bibi bibitum*.

Ci is changed into *ctum*, as *vici victum*, *ici ictum*, *feci factum*, *jeci jactum*.

Di is changed into *sum*, as *vidi visum*.

In these *f* is doubled, *pandi passum*, *sedi sessum*, *scidi scissum*, *fidi fissum*, *fodi fofsum*.

Hic etiam ad
veritas

Take special notice that the syllable which is doubled in any preterperfect Tense, is cast away in the supines, as *torondi tonsum*, *cecidi casum*, *cecidi casum*, *tetendi tensum* & *tentum*, *tutudi tunsun*, *pepedi peditum*, *dedi datum*.

Gi is changed into *ctum*, as *legi lectum*, *pepigi pactum*, *fregi fractum*, *tetigi tactum*, *egi actum*, *pupugi punctum*, *fugi fugitum*.

Li is changed into *sum*, as *salli salsum*, *pepuli pulsum*, *ceculi culsum*, *fefelli falsum*, *velli vulsum*. Except *tuli latum*.

Mi in the preterperfect Tense changeth *i* into *ptum*, as *emi*

Ni is changed into *tum*, as *veni ventum*, *cecini cantum*. (emptum.

Pi is changed into *ptum*, as *cæpi* of *cæpio cæptum*, *cepi* of *capio cap-
ptum*, *rupi ruptum*.

Qui is changed into *ctum*, as *liqui licitum*,

Ti is changed into *ptum*, as *scripsi scriptum*. Except *campsi campsum*.

Xi is changed into *sum*, as *verri versum*. Except *peperi partum*.

Si changeth *i* into *sum*, as *visi visum*. Some double *s*, as *missum*. Except *fulsi fultum*, *hausi haustum*, *sarsi sartum*, *farsi fartum*, *ussi ustum*, *gessi gestum*, *torsi tortum* and *torsum*, *indulsi indultum*.

Ti is changed into *tum*, as *steti stiti statum*. Except *verri versum*.

Vi is changed into *tum*, as *flavi flatum*. Except *pavi pastum*, *lavotum*, *lautum lavatum*, *potavi potum potatum*, *favi fantum*, *cavi cantum*, *sevi satum*, *livi* and *lini litum*, *solvi solutum*, *volvi volutum*, *singultivi singultum*, *venivi venum* *sepelivi sepultum*.

Vi is changed into *ium*, as *domui domitum*. Except Verbs in *uo*, *ui* make *utum*, as *exui exutum*; but *ruui* makes *ruitum*. Except *secui sectum*, *necui nectum*, *fricui frictum*, *miscui mistum*, *amicui amictum*, *torrui tostum*, *docui doctum*, *tenui tentum*, *consului consultum*, *alui altum*, and *alium*, *salui saltum*, *colui ocului occultum*, *pinsui pistum*, *rapui raptum*, *serui sertum*, *texui textum*.

These change *ui* into *sum*, *censui censum*, *cellui celsum*, *messui messum*, *nexui nexum*, *pexui pexum*.

Xi is changed into *etum*, as *vinxi vinctum*. Five cast away *n*, *finxi fictum*, *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum*, *strinxi strictum*, *rinxi rictum*. Except *flexi*, *plexi*, *fixi* make *xum*; and *fluo* makes *fluxum*.

Of the Preterperfect Tense of Compound Verbs.

*Præteritum
dat idem*

The Compound Verb hath the same preterperfect tense that the simple Verb hath.

Except 1. The syllable which was doubled in the preterperfect tense of the simple is not doubled in the Compound.

Except *præcurro*, *excurro*, *repungo*, and the compounds of *disco* and *posco*, which often retain the doubling.

Except 2. *Pluricopio*, when it is compounded with *sub*, as *supplicio*; or with a Noun, as *supplicio*, *multiplio* make *avi*. *Applico*, *complico*, *replio*, *explico* make the Preterperfect tense *ui* or *avi*.

Except The Compounds of *oleo olui*, make *olevi*; but *redoleo* and *suboleo*, make *ui*.

Except 4. The Compounds of *pungo pupugi*, make *punxi*; but *repungo* sometimes makes *repupugi*, sometimes *repunxi*.

Except. 5. The Compounds of *do dedi*, which are of the third Conjugation, *addo, credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo, obdo, condo, indo, trado, prodo, vendo* make the preterperfect tense *did*, onely *abscondo* makes *abscondi*.

Except. 6. The Compounds of *sto steti* make *steti*.

Except. 7. The Compounds of *eano cecini*, make *ui*, as *concino concinui*.

Except. 8. The Compounds of *pario peper*, make *perui*; but *comperio* and *reperio* make *peri*.

Except. 9. These Compounds of *lego legi, intelligo, diligo, negligo*, make their preterperfect tense in *xi*.

Except. 10. The Compounds of *maneo mansi, prae-mineo, emineo, promineo, immineo* make *minui* in the preterperfect tense.

Except. 11. All the Compounds of *pungo pupugi* make *punxi*, besides *repungo repupugi* and *repunxi*.

Except. 12. These two Compounds of *pasco pavi, compe-sco, dispe-sco* make *ui*.

Of Verbs that change in Composition.

Verba haec
simplicia

These Verbs following when they are Compounded change their first Vowel into *E* in all tenses, *Damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, satisfcor, partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, pario*.

Haec habes,
lateo, &

These Verbs when they are compounded change the first Vowel into *I* in all tenses, *habeo, lateo, fallo, statuo, cado, ludo, pango* making *pegi, cano, quaro, cado, cecidi, tango, egeo, teneo, laceo, sapio, rapio*, some compounds of *placeo, pango, and maneo*.

Compositum
scalpo,

The Compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto* change *a* into *u*.

Compositum
claudio,

The Compounds of *Claudo, quatio, lavo* cast away *a*, as *excludo, percutio, proluo*.

Haec sunt compo-
sita

These Verbs when they are Compounded, usually change their first Vowel into *I* in the present tense, and all that come from it, *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, rapio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

The Compound Verb hath the same Supine that the simple ^{Compositum u;} Verb hath. ^{simplex}

Except. 1. *Tutudi tansum* the Compounds make *tusum*, *ruu ruitum*; the Compounds make *rutum*, *salui saltum sultum*, *sevi satum situm*, *estum esum*.

Except. 2. *Captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cantum, partum, sparsum, carpium, fartum* change *a* into *e*.

Except 3. The Compounds of *novi notum* make *itum*, as *cognitum*.

Of the preterperfect tense of Verbs in Or.

The preterperfect tense of Verbs in *Or* is made of the participle of the preter tense, and the Verb *Sum* or *fui*. See the Table. ^{Verba in Or}
^{admittunt}

Take notice of some Deponent Verbs, *Labor lapsus*, *pator passus*, with the Compounds *compator compassus*, *perpetior perpassus*, *fateor fassus*, with the Compounds *confiteor confessus*, *diffiteor diffessus*, *gradior gressus*, *digredior digressus*, *fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*, *utor usus*, *ordior* to weave *orditus*, to begin *orsus*, *nitor nifus* or *nixus*, *ulciscor ultus*, *irascor iratus*, *reor ratus*, *obliviscor oblitus*, *fruor fructus* or *fruitus*, *misereor misertus*, *tuor* and *ineortuitus*, but the Supines are *tuum* and *tuitum*; *loquor locutus*, *sequor secutus*, *experior expertus*, *paciscor pactus*, *nanciscor nactus*, *apiscor aptus*, whence *adipiscor adeptus*, *queror questus*, *proficiscor profectus*, *expergiscor experrectus*, *comminiscor commentus*, *nascor natus*, *morior mortuus*, *orior ortus*.

These have a double preterperfect tense, one of the Active, and ^{Præteritum} other of the Passive voice, *cæno cænavi* and *cænatus*, *juro juravi* and ^{activa & passiva} *juratus*, *poto potavi* and *potus*, *titubo titubavi* and *titubatus*, *careo carui* and *cassus*, *prandeo prandi* and *pransus*, *pateo patui* and *passus*, *placeo placui* and *placuius*, *suesco suevi* and *suetus*, *veneo* to be sold *venivi* and *venditus*, *nubo nupsi nupta sum*, *mereor merui meritus sum*, *libet libuit libitum*, *licet licuit licitum*, *tadet*, *taduit pertesum*, *pudet puduit puditum*, *piget piguit pigitum*.

These Neuters have a Passive preterperfect tense, *Gaudeo gavissus*, *fido fissus*, *audeo ausus*, *fio factus*, *soleo solitus*, *marceo mæstus*. ^{Neutro passivum}

Quaedam pra-
teritum verba
accipiunt ali-
unde.

Some Verbs doe borrow their preterperfect tense, as Inceptives in *Sco* standing for the primitive, will have the preterperfect tense of the primitive, as

Tepeſco borrows *tepuĩ* from *tepeo*.

Ferveſco from *ferveo* borrows *ferui*.

Cerno borrows *vidi* from *video*.

Concutio borrows *concuſi* from *quatio*.

Ferio borrows *percuſi* from *percutio*.

Meio borrows *minxi* from *mingo*.

Sido borrows *fedi* from *ſedeo*.

Tello borrows *ſuſtuli* from *ſuffero*.

Sum borrows *ſui* from *ſuo*.

Fero borrows *tuli* from *fero*.

Furo borrows *inſanivi* from *inſanio*.

Veſcor, *medeor*, *liquor*, *reminiſcor*, borrow their preterperfect tense from *paſcor*, *medicor*, *liqueſco*, *recordor*.

Præteritum
ſugiuunt.

These Verbs want their preterperfect tense, *Vergo*, *ambigo*, *gliſco*, *fatiſco*, *polleo*, *nideo*, and all Inceptives that come of Nouns, as *pueraſco*; and paſſives whoſe actives want the ſupines, and all Deſideratives, beſides *parturio* and *eſurio*, which two have the preterperfect tense.

Hæc raro aut
nunquam

These Verbs ſeldome have their Supines, *Lambo*, *mico micui*, *rudo*, *ſcabo*, *parco*, *diſpeſco*, *poſco*, *diſco*, *compeſco*, *quiniſco*, *dego*, *ango*, *ſugo*, *lingo*, *ningo*, *ſatago*, *paſſo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *tremo*, *ſtrideo*, *ſtrido*, *flaveo*, *liveo*, *aveo*, *pareo*, *conniveo*, *ferveo* the compounds of *ruo*, as *renuo*, of *cado*, as *incido*, but *occido* makes *occaſum*, and *recido* *recaſum*,

Reſpuo, *linguo*, *luo*, *metuo*, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *caluo*,

Sterto, *timeo*, *luceo*, *arceo*, but the Compounds have *ercitum*, and the Compounds of *gruo*, as *ingruo*.

All Neuters of the ſecond Conjugation that make their preterperfect tense in *ui*.

Except *Oleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *parco*, *careo*, *noſco*, *patco*, *lateo*, *valeo*, *caleo* which have the Supines.

Syntaxis.

Syntaxis.

Hitherto the parts of Speech have been considered severally : the Rule for the joyning them together is called *Syntaxis*.

This consists of two parts, { Concord.
Government.

There be two Concords, { Between the Nominative case and Verb.
Between the Substantive & Adjective.

1. Concord.

A Verb personal agreeth with [or is directed by] the Nominative case in number and person.

The Nominative case is alwayes a Substantive which is placed before the Verb, and answereth to the question who or what.

Except 1. When a question is asked.

2. When *it* or *there* goes before the Verb.

3. When the Verb is the Imperative mood.

Then the Nominative case is placed after the Verb, or after the sign of the tense or mood.

Often times the Nominative case is understood, as

1. When it is expressed before in the period.

2. When the relative *which* is in the sentence.

3. When we speak of things that do belong only to men.

2. Concord.

An Adjective agreeth with [or is directed by] his Substantive in case, gender and number. *An Adjective is Noun, Pronoun, or Participle.*

Except, if *Thing* be Substantive, then there is seldome set down any *Latine* for *Thing*, but the Adjective is put into the Neuter Gender, and becomes a Substantive.

The substantive usually cometh after the Adjective in the *English*.

It is often understood,

1. When it is before expressed in the period.

2. The Substantive to the Relative.

3. The Substantive to the Participle: for the finding of it you must aske the question *Who* or *What*, and the word that answers to the question, shall be the Substantive to the Adjective.

Things Common to both Concords.

R. 1. Two or more Nominative cases singular have usually a verb plural, two or more Substantives singular have usually an adjective plural; as also a Noun of multitude.

R. 2. If the Nominative case be of divers persons, the Verb shall agree with the most worthy person.

The first person is more worthy then the second, and the second then the third.

R. 3. If the Substantive be of divers genders, the Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender. In things having Life the Masculine is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine then the Neuter.

In things without Life, of what gender soever the Substantives are, the Adjective is the Neuter gender.

Government.

Every word is governed [or directed] by the word going before it on which it depends.

Except the Substantives to *Relatives*, *interrogatives*, *indefinites* and *partitives*, which are usually understood; they are governed of the word following, unless they be the Nominative case to the Verb.

Note, when there cometh no Nominative case between any of these and the Verb, then and not else, they shall be the Nominative case to the Verb.

Government is	{	General,	{	by signes.
		Particular.		by no signes.

Signes are *Of*, *To*, *For*, *From*, *With*, *By*, *Then*.

. O F.

Rule 1. *Of* is a sign of the Genitive case, when a Noun goes before it.

Except. 1. *Of* after Adjectives signifying fulnesse or emptinesse, it is a sign of a Genitive or Ablative.

E. 2. *Of* before a word signifying the praise or dispraise of a thing, it is a sign of a Genitive or Ablative.

E. 3. *Of* after Adjectives verbals in *Bilis* signifying passively, it is a sign of the Dative case.

E. 4. *Of* after *Dignus*, *indignus*, *natus*, *prognatus*, *satus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*; and also after *opus* and *usus* signifying need, it is a sign of an Ablative case.

E. 5. *Of* before the English of the participle of the present tense, is made by the Gerund in *Di*.

R. 2. *Of* after a Verb is made by one of these Prepositions, *A*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, and if it signifie concerning, by *De*.

Except.

Except. 1. Of after *Tænit*, *pudet*, *tadet*, *piget*, *miseret*, *miserescit*, it is a sign of a Genitive case; as also after participles of the preter tense, and futures in *Dus* when they are changed into Nouns.

E. 2. Of after participles of the preter tense and futures in *Dus*. is a sign of the Dative, sometimes it is made by a preposition.

3. After Verbs of Depriving and Unloading it is a sign of the Ablative.

4. Of before the *English* of the participle of the present tense, is made by the Gerund in *Do*.

To.

To before a Noun is a sign of the Dative case.

Except 1. After *Attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, *loquor*, *hortor*, *invito*, *provoco*, and words of Motion, it is made by *ad*.

2. After some Adjectives of Likeness it is a sign of the Genitive, and after others it is now and then made by *ad*.

For.

For is sometimes a sign of a Dative case, sometimes it is made by a preposition.

With.

With is a sign of an Ablative case.

Except 1. When it signifieth society, it is made by *cum*.

Except 2. After Verbs of Comparing, being angry with, to meet with, it is a sign of the Dative Case.

From.

From is a sign of an Ablative case, sometimes it is made by a preposition.

Except, after Verbs of taking away, and then it is a sign of a Dative.

Note, the word signifying the cause of a thing, the instrument wherewith a thing is done, or the manner of doing, is put into the Ablative case. It hath usually before it *with*, *by*, and sometimes *for*.

Note, the *English* of the participle of the present tense coming after *in*, *with*, *for*, *from*, or *by*, is made by the Gerund in *Do*.

By and then.

By and then after Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree, have no *Latine* put for them, but are signes of the Ablative case.

No signe.

R. 1. One Substantive after another without any sign, is of the same case with the Substantive before it, by Apposition.

R. 2. A Substantive joyned with a Participle, Comma'd from the rest of the sentence is put into the Ablative case absolute.

R. 3. The Word coming after the Verb without any sign, answering to the Question *whom* or *what* is the Acculative case.

*Sum, forem,
fio, existo,*

Except. 1. The Word coming without a sign after Verbs Substantives, most passives, and Verbs of gesture shall be the Nominative.

But if these Verbs be the Infinitive Mood, and have an Accusative case before them, the word coming after them without a sign, shall also be the Accusative.

Except. 2. The word coming without a sign after ^{*Sentage*} *miserereor* and *miseresco*, is the Genitive.

Except. 3. The Word coming after *interest* and *refert* without a sign is the Genitive.

Except in these words *me, thee, his, us, you, whom*, it is made by *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cuiâ* the Ablative possessive Feminines.

gen. or Abl. Except. 4. The Word coming without a sign after Verbs signifying Plenty or Want, ~~After~~ after *reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, memin* and *potior*, it is the Genitive ~~of the~~ *accusative*.

Except. 5. The Word coming without a sign after *fungor, fruor, utror, nitor, sto* [to abide] *vescor, victus, and vivo* for *victus*, it is the Ablative case.

Except. 6. The Word coming without a sign after Verbs signifying Profit, Disprofit, Help, Favour, Obeying, Resisting, Serving, Trusting, or Believing.

As also after *parco, placeo, displicio, patrocinor, medeor, libet, indulgeo, studeo, blandeor*.

As also after Verbs of Threatning, Commanding, Pardoning.

As also after many Neuters and Passives compounded with *Pra, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in* and *inter*; after all these Verbs the word without a sign is the Dative case.

Particu-

Particular Government:

Rule 1. Time: Nouns signifying *Part of time*, answering to the Question *When*, are put into the Ablative case.

Rule 2. Nouns signifying continuance of Time, answering to the question *How long?* are put into the Accusative, sometimes into the Ablative.

Distance of place, and the measure of a thing.

Nouns signifying distance of place, or the measure of a thing, are put into the Accusative case, sometimes into the Ablative.

The measure of a thing may be put into the Genitive.

The proper names of places.

Proper names of Places are used in Government as Common names.

Except proper names of Towns and Cities, signifying *In a place, or at a place*, if they be of the first or second Declension, and singular number, are put into the Genitive case.

Humi, domi, militia and *belli* are thus used.

The word of Price.

The word of Price is put after Verbs in the Ablative case.

Except. 1. after Verbs of esteeming the word of price is the Genitive. But *estimo* may have an Ablative.

Except. 2. *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quanticunque* are put alone without Substantives in the Genitive.

The Infinitive Mood, Gerunds, Supines, Participles.

When two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, the latter shall be the Infinitive Mood, & it hath commonly this sign *To* before it.

To is a sign of the Infinitive Mood Active.

Except 1. after a Noun Substantive or Adjective, governing a Genitive case, it is usually made by the Gerund in *Di*.

Ex-

Except. 2. after *aptus*, *paratus*, *tardus*, and after Verbs of exhorting, inciting, prevailing, it may be made by the Gerund in *dum*, with *ad*, *ob*, *inter*, *ante*.

Except. 3. *Abon: to* is a sign of the Future in *Rus*.

Except. 4. *To* after Verbs and Participles signifying moving to a place, it is made by the first Supine.

To be is a sign of the Infinitive Mood passive.

Except. 1. after the Verb *Sum*, or a Noun Substantive, then it is made by the future in *Dus*.

Except. 2. after certain Adjectives, as *easie*, *hard*, *worthy*, *unworthy*, it is made by the latter Supine.

Adverbs.

Rule 1. *En* and *Ecce* govern a Nominative or an Accusative case.

R. 2. certain Adverbs of Quantity, time, and place require a Genitive case.

R. 3. certain Adverbs derived of Adjectives and prepositions, govern their cases.

Prepositions.

These Prepositions govern an Accusative case.

Ad, *penes*, *adversus*, *cu*, *citra*, *circiter*, *extra*,
Erga, *apud*, *ante*, *secus*, *trans*, *supra*, *versus* & *intra*,
Ultra, *post*, *prater*, *propter*, *prope*, *pone*, *secundum*,
Per, *circum*, *circa*, *contra*, *juxta* & *inter*, *ob*, *infra*.

These prepositions govern an Ablative case, *A*, *ab*, *absque*, *co-*
ram, *cum*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *pro*, *sine*.

In signifying *in* governs an Ablative, otherwise an Accusative.
Subter and *clam*, *sub* and *super* have either an Accusative or Ablative.

Tenu governs an Ablative.

Except words signifying Two, or wanting the Singular number, a Genitive.

Prepositions are usually understood, *Cum* usually unless when it signifieth *society*.

A Verb Compounded with a Preposition, hath sometimes the case of the Preposition it is compounded with.

The Preposition also is sometimes repeated in Verbs compounded with *A, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in*.

Interjections.

O is joyned to a Nominative, Accusative and Vocative.

Heu and *proh* to an Accusative and Vocative.

Hei and *va* to a Dative.

Rules for making Latine.

1. When you have a Sentence to make into *Latine* look out the principal Verb.

The first is the Principal Verb, except it have before it a Relative, or be the Infinitive Mood, or have before it *that, whom, which* or a Conjunction.

2. Look out the Nominative case;

Take this Clause first and make it into *Latine*.

All signes understood, must be used as if they were expressed.

That is a Conjunction.

Except. 1. When it may be turned into *Which*, then it is a Relative.

2. When it is joyned with a Substantive then it is a pronoun-Adjective.

Polyssyllables in *ing* are commonly Participles, sometimes Substantives.

Note, the word *Being* is many times onely a sign of a certain construction, and hath no special *Latine* set down for it.

Rules for elegant Latine.

R. 1. *That*, a Conjunction hath no *Latine* put for it, but the Nominative case is made the Accusative, and the Verb the Infinitive Mood.

R. 2.

R. 2. The *Latine* to *Have* may be made by *Eſt*, and then the word which was the Nominative ſhall be the Dative, and follow *Eſt*, and the word which was the Accuſative ſhall be the Nominative.

R. 3. *Whilſt, when, if, though, or that* may be left out, by turning the Subſtantive into the Ablative caſe abſolute, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing therewith.

R. 4. *Muſt or ought*, which may be made by *debeo*, is better made by *Eſt* ſet Impersonally, and the Infinitive Mood turned into the Gerund in *Dum*.

R. 6. Gerunds having after them an Accuſative caſe, may be turned into Participials; a Gerund in *Di* into a Genitive caſe, a Gerund in *Do* into a Dative, a Gerund in *Dum* into an Accuſative caſe agreeing with the Subſtantive following after them.

R. 6. A Verb Impersonal paſſive is put for all perſons Active.

Rules for placing Latine.

R. 1. Set an *Oblique caſe* in the beginning of a Sentence, and a Verb at the end.

R. 2. Let the *Adjective* be ſet before the *Subſtantive*, and ſome other word (if it can be) be put between.

R. 3. The latter of two *Subſtantives* being the *Genitive caſe*, let it be ſet the firſt.

R. 4. Theſe Conjunctions, *quidem, quoque, autem, vero, enim*, are never the firſt word of a Sentence.

R. 5. Theſe Conjunctions *que, ne, ve* are alwayes tailed to the end of another word, *que* and *ve* alwayes to the end of the word they govern, *Ne* is alwayes tailed to the firſt word of the Queſtion, and in Conſtruing is taken thence and joyned to the firſt word in Grammatical order.

R. 6. Let *Prepoſitions* be alwayes ſet before the Caſes they govern.

Except *Tenus* and *verſus* alwayes after, *cum* and *uſque* ſometimes after their caſes.

Rules for conſtruing Latine.

1. The *Vocative caſe* is to be taken firſt, and whatever depends upon it.

2. *Conjunctions* uſually go next.

3. The *Nominative caſe*, and what depends upon it.

The

The dependents of the *Nominative* and *Vocative* case, are a *Relative*, with it's clause, a *Genitive* case, an *Adjective* or *Participle* With their cases.

4. The *principal* Verb with it's Dependents.

The Dependents on the *Verb* are an *Adverb*, the *Infinitive* Mood, a *Gerund*, a *Supine*.

5. The Cases governed of the *Verb* in order, sometimes the *Accusative*, sometimes the *Dative* immediately follows the *Verb*.

Except the *Oblique* cases of the *Relative* *Qui*, of *Interrogatives*, of *Indefinites*, of *Partitives*, these (with their *Substantives*, if they be expressed) are construed first before the word of which they are governed.

6. *Prepositions* are construed with their cases sometimes before, sometimes after the *Verb*, as will make best sense.

7. The *Adjective* is to be taken with the *Substantive*, unless when it doth pass the signification into another word.

Some Phrases are *Idiotical*, and cannot be construed *Grammatically*.

Words that are wanting to make the full Construction, must be supplied by the Sense.

F I N I S.





De Præteritis & Supinis

VERBORUM.

*Prima Conjugatio format Præteritum in avi,
Supinum in atum.*

<i>Præsens.</i>	<i>Præter.</i>	<i>Supinum.</i>	
-o.	-avi.	-atum.	
<i>As,</i> Plico	plicavi	plicatum,	<i>to Fold.</i>
<i>Ext.</i> Explico	¹ explicavi ² explicui	explicatum, explicitum,	<i>to Unfold.</i>
Juvo	juvi	² jutum,	<i>to Help.</i>
Lavo	lavi	³ lavatum, ⁴ lautum, ⁵ lotum,	<i>to Wash.</i>
Domo	domui	domitum,	<i>to make tame.</i>
Sono	⁴ ionui	sonitum,	<i>to Sound.</i>
Tono	tonui	⁵ tonitum,	<i>to Thunder.</i>
⁶ Cubo	⁷ cubui	⁸ cubitum,	<i>to Lye down,</i>
Crepo	⁹ crepui	crepitum,	<i>to Crack,</i>
Veto	vetui	vetitum,	<i>to Forbid.</i>
Frico	fricui	¹⁰ frictum,	<i>to Rub.</i>
Neco	¹¹ necui	nectum,	<i>to Kill.</i>
Seco	secui	¹² sectum,	<i>to Cut.</i>
Mico	¹³ micui	absq; Supinis.	<i>to Shine.</i>

¹ Juxta impli-
co i mplicavi
implicui im-
plicatum im-
plicitum. Item
aplico com-
plico replico.
Atq; hic obier
præmonere lu-
bet in hæc sche-
dula non attrin-
gi composita
quæ vel nihil
de suo simpli-
ce mutant, vel
quam muta-
tionem obti-
nent in præ-
sent servant
per omnia
tempora. Non
enim ratione
evidendi sed
inflectendi
verborum mo-
litur nostrum
institutum.
² Jutum præci-
pue in im- in
composito ad-
jutum.

Extat vero jvaturus tanquam à jvatum. ³ Lautum & lotum potius
fluunt à lavo tertiz. ⁴ At resono sapius-ule habet resonavi. ⁵ Hor. intonata.
⁶ Composita à cubo inserto [m] fiunt tertiz. Ita recubo accubo, &c. sunt primæ,
recumbo vero &c. tertiz. ⁷ Legitur cubavi. ⁸ Cibatuse ac incubatus. ⁹ Incre-
pui increpavi, discrepui discrepavi cum suis analogicis supinis. ¹⁰ In compositis
quandoque fricatum. ¹¹ Necui & nectum vix extra compositionem invenies.
¹² Secatum raro obtinet. ¹³ Ac demicavi crebrius.

These seldome make the Prater tense in -avi, and Supine in -atum.

1 Vnicum hoc verbum (cum compositis circundo satifido venundo pessundo) corripit a contranaturam primæ ut dabam, circundabam, dare circundare, &c. Reliqua ejus composita fiunt tertiæ, vide.

2 Sic & alia, legitur vero circumsteti.

3 Occurrit præstatum pro usitato præstitum à præsto.

(Cujus sortis est restatum à resto, legantur restaturus, extaturus, obstaturus; utpote quæ à Supino fluunt. 4 Nam nexui & nexum sunt a necto vel nexo tertiæ. 5 Item Poto, potus sum ut ab audeo, ausus sum. Sed aliud est potavi, aliud potus sum. 6 Potatum integrum est, ex quo potum fit per Syncopen. 7 Cænatus qui cænavit, eodem modo à juro juratus qui juravit.

¹ Do	dedi	darum, to Give.
Sto	steti	statum, to Stand.
Asto	² astiti	³ astitum, to Stand by.
⁴ Nexo,		to Knit.
Labo,	C. Præt. & Sup.	to Wave.
Poto	⁵ potavi	⁶ potatum, to Drink.
		⁶ potum,
Cæno	⁷ cænavi	cænatum, to Sup.
	⁷ cænatus	

The Praterperfect tense of Passive Verbs is formed of the Supine, by changing um into us as plicatum plicatus. juvo jutum jutus.

Verbs of the First Conjugation in -or. Præt. -atus.

as Imitor imitatus, to Imitate.

Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Verba Secundæ Conjugationis semper exeunt in EO quemadmodum hæc pauula prima (viz Beo, creo, screo, meo, caleo, laqueo, nauceo, enucleo: in tertiâ sic nulla terminantur in quartâ vero Eo, queo, & veneo.

<i>Præf.</i>	<i>Præf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
- ^r eo.	-ui.	-itum.
as Moneo	monui	monitum, to Warn.
Sorbeo	{ sorbui	forptum, to Sup.
	{ ² sorpsi	
Tubeo	jussi	jussum, to Command.
Doceo	docui	doctum, to Teach.
Misceo	miscui	{ mistum, to Mingle.
		{ mixtum,
Mulceo	mulci	³ mulsum, to Assuage.
Luceo	luxi	C. Sup. to Shine

2 Sorpsi & sorptum potius sunt à sorbo tertiæ, nempe uti à Scribo scripsi scriptum.

3 Termulsum & permulsum.

Ardeo

Ardeo	arſi	arſum ,	to Burn.
Rideo	riſi	riſum ,	to Laugh.
Suadeo	ſuaſi	ſuaſum ,	to Perſwade.
Video	vidi	viſum ,	to ſee.
Sedeo	ſedi	ſeſſum ,	to Sit.
¹ Obſideo	obſedi	obleſſum ,	to Beſiege.
Freudeo	freudi	freſſum ,	to Gnaw.
Prandeo	² prandi	pran um ,	to Dine.
Strideo	ſtridi	C. S.	to Creak.

Note. The ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tence of any Verb, is not doubled in the Supine, or * in Compoſition.

Spondeo	ſpoſondi	ſponſum ,	to Betroth.
Tondeo	tondi	tonſum ,	to Clip.
Mordeo	momordi	morſum ,	to Bite.
Pendeo	pendi	S. Car.	to Hang.
Audeo	aulus	ſum	Like to be Bold.
Gaudeo	gaviſus	Verbs in or	to be Glad.
Renideo	C. Prat. &	Sup.	to Shine.
Mulgeo	³ mulſi	mulctum ,	to Milk.
Indulgeo	indulſi	⁴ indulum ,	to Cocker.
⁵ Tergeo	terſi	terſum ,	to Wipe.
Augeo	auxi	auctum ,	to Augment.
Lugeo	luxi	luctum ,	to Lament.
Fulgeo	fulſi		to Gliſter.
Algeo	alſi		to be Cold.
Turgeo	turſi	C. Sup.	to ſwell.
Urgeo	urſi		to Enforce.
Frigeo	frixi		to be Cold.
⁶ Deleo	delevi	deletum ,	to Blot out.
Fleo	flevi	fletum ,	to Weep.
⁷ Fleo	plevi	pletum ,	to Fill.
^{8,9} Adoleo	adolevi	adultum ,	to grow to ripe age

Olevi, penè dixi quia Varronis eſt , Poſtquam adoluerat hæc juvenus. 6 Huic & ſequentibus quatuor ab Oleo (Crefco ſignante) toridem respondent verba inchoativa in SCO, Adoleſco, aboleſco, exoleſco, oboleſco, inoleſco, quæ ex iis mutuantur præterita, & ſupina ut poſtea oſtendetur.

1 Ita forman-
tur cætera
compoſita à
Sedeo.

2 Dicitur eti-
am Prantus, at
id prandio jam
conſecto.

*Exceptis Præ-
cucurri, excu-
curri, repupugi.
Item compoſi-
tis à Diſco po-
ſco. Legitur et-
iam Detotondi.

3 Mulxi rarò
occurrit.

4 Indulſum
vix legitur
apud clafficos
Authores.

5 Pro quo
Tergo tertiz.
Cujusmodi
ſunt permulta.

6 Ab antiquo
Leo, cujus præ-
teritum Levi ad-
huc remanet.

7 Vix inveni-
tur Pleo extra
compoſitione.

8 Simplex
Oleo apud an-
tiquos nunc
ſignabat odo-
rem ſpiro, nunc

crefco (forſan
ab Alo,) & ſe-
quitur for-
mam conjuga-
tionis: compo-
ſita ab Oleo

pioſiore ſignifi-
catu plerumq;
habent Olevi,
rarius Olevi:

poſteriore vero
penè ſemper

† Addunt quidam Aboletum sed vix satis gravi auctoritate fulti.

‡ Vix in perfecto apud classicos Scriptores invenias: unde

alii per [ui], alii per [evi]

rectius efferri videtur. Idem

tenendum est de Redoleo,

suboleo, cum exteris ex Oleo

Odorem spiro

significantes; paterquàm

hac sapius

Qui habent in perfecto, raro

Olevi. E. c. n. tra Inoleo in

olevi, (juxta analogiam ceterum) raro

Inolui.

§ Inolitum, subolitum, &c.

rarissime reperiuntur.

¶ Abstentum, non Abstintum, & sic de ceteris.

§ Composita quæ non mutant [a] in [i].

sequuntur formam simplicis, ut Permaneo

permansi permansum, &c.

¶ Simplex vix in usu.

¶ Careo sequitur formam conjugationis, nam quod aliqui Cassum supino addunt, videtur esse nomen, uti & mœstus

¶ ab antiquo Recensere, pro Recensere, occurrit.

Aboleo

Exoleo

Obsoleo

² Inoleo

Polleo

Soleo

Teneo

Abstineo

Neo

Maneo

⁴ Eminео

Immineo

Præmineo

Promineo

⁶ Liqueo

Torqueo

⁷ Hæreo

Torreо

Glabreo,

Mœreo

Censeo

Denseo

Vieo

Cieo

Moveo

Foveo

Voveo

Faveo

Caveo

Paveo

Ferveo

¹¹ Conniveo

abolevi

exolevi

obsolevi

inolevi

C. Prat. & Sup.

solitus sum

tenui

abstinui

nevi

manfi

eminui

imminui

præminui

prominui

licui

torfi

hæfi

torrui

C. Prat. & Sup.

mœstus,

⁸ censui

C. Prat. & Sup.

vievi

cievi

movi

fovi

vovi

favi

cavi

pavi

fervi

¹⁰ ferbui

connivi,

connixi,

¹ abolitum, to Abolish.

exoletum, to Decay.

obsoletum, to grow out of use.

³ inolitum, to wax bigger.

to be Able.

to be Wont.

tentum, to Hold.

⁴ abstentum, to Abstain.

netum, to Spin.

mansum, to Abide.

to Excell.

to hang Over.

to Excell.

to hang Out.

C. Sup. to Melt.

torum, to Wrest.

hæsum, to Cleave to.

to Rest.

to be Smooth.

to be Sad.

⁹ censum, to Think.

to be Thick.

vietum, to Bind.

citum, to Stir up.

motum, to Move.

totum, to Cherish.

votum, to Vow.

fautum, to Favour.

cautum, to Beware.

to Fear.

to Be hot.

C. Sup.

to Wink.

¶ Careo sequitur formam conjugationis, nam quod aliqui Cassum supino addunt, videtur esse nomen, uti & mœstus

§ Censui sum, vix in usu.

§ Remanere

ab antiquo Recensere, pro Recensere.

¶ A Ferreo antiquo.

¶ Conivi crebrius

¶ Languere

^r Languedo	langui,	to Faint.	1 Sunt etiam quædam alia hujus conjugationis supinis truncata; ut Egeo egui, arceo arcui: (cujus composita tamen Ercitum, ut Exerceo exercui exercitum.) Acco (v. t. ver.) acui fateo patui Timeo timui, &c. cum autem quæ habent tempora sunt regulata, juxta formam
Aveo,		to Covet.	
Flaveo,		to Be yellow.	
Liveo,	C. Prat. & Sup.	to Be blew.	
Ceveo,		to Fawn upon.	
Cluo,		to Glisten.	
Liceor		to Cheapen.	
Mereor		to Deserve.	
Reor		to Suppose.	
Misereor		to Pity.	
Fateor	licitus sum,	to Confess.	
Diffideor	meritus,	to Deny.	
Tueor	ratus,	to Defend.	
Medeor	milertus,	to Heal.	
	fastus,		
	diffusus,		
	tutus,		
	C. Prat.		

conjugationis; sufficiat hic ad calcem appendicis loco rejicere. Huc etiam referenda sunt neutra quæ habent præterita per (ui,) ut Rubeo rubui. Exceptis Placeo, faceo, noceo, caleo, valeo, oleo, doleo, parco, carco, lateo, quod tamen non tam ex ipsis supinis constat quam participiis, Placiturus, taciturus, &c.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

Pra. bo.	Prat.	Sup.	
Bibo	bibi	bibitum, to Drink.	1 Sic Glubbo, glupsi, glupti. 2 Nupta sum à Nubor. 3 Sic cætera composita ter- tiz conjuga- tionis à Cubo, quæ [m] ante -bo adsciscunt.
Exc. Scribo	scripsi	scriptum, to Write.	
^r Nubo	^r nupsi	nuptum, to Be married.	
^r Incumbo	^r incubui	incubitum, to lye upon.	4 Composita tamen ferè 1 arsi & Parsum solummodo.
Lumbo	lambi	1 C. Sup. to Lick.	
Scabo	scabi	1 C. Sup. to Scratch.	
-co.	-ci	-ctum.	
Ico	ici	ictum, to Smite.	
Exc. Dico	dixi	dictum, to Speak.	
Duco	duxi	ductum, to Lead.	
Vineo	vici	victum, to Conquer.	
Parco	Speperci	parcitum, to Spare.	
	2 ^a parsi	parsum,	
-do.	-di.	-sum.	
Mando	mandi	mansum, to Eat.	Exc.

1 Sic Fren^{do},
fren^{di}, fren^{sum}.

2 Simplex Edo
sequitur analo-
giam verborum
in -do, cum re-
liquis compo-
sitis.

3 Vix extra
compositionē.

4 Elido, elisⁱ,
elis^{um}.

5 Casum vix
in composi-
tione nisi in Oc-
casum, reca-
sum.

6 Sic Prædo,
prædi, præ-
cisum.

7 Sic Inten-
sum, intentum,
extensum, ex-
tensum; sed in
ceteris Tentum
usitatus est: at
Ostensum fre-
quentius uti-
mur quàm
Ostentum.

8 In composi-
tis Tusum
solummodo.

9 Confido
confisus, inter-
dum Confidi.

10 Pariter Frigo
frixum, frictum
habet etiam
frixum.

Exc. Fundo fudi
Findo fidi
Scindo scidi
1 Pando pandi

2 Comedo comedi

Claudo clausi

So Plaudo,

Rado,

3 Vado,

4 Lædo,

Ludo,

Rodo,

Trudo,

Divido,

Cedo

Cædo

6 Cado

Pedo pepēdi peditum,

Pendo pependi

Tendo tetendi

Tundo tutudi

Si

fusum, to Pour out.

fissum, to leave.

scissum, to cut.

{ passum, to Set open.

{ panium,

{ comesum, to Eat up.

{ comestum,

clausum, to Shut.

to Clap hands.

to Shave.

to Go.

to Hurt.

Sum, to Play.

to Gnaw.

to Thrust.

to Divide.

cessum, to Give place.

cæsum, to Beat.

5 casum, to Fall.

peditum, to break wind backward.

pensum, to Poise.

7 ensum, to Stretch out.

entum,

8 cusum, to Knock.

tunsum,

The Compounds of DO, make

-didi.

-ditum.

as Addo addidi additum, to Adde.

Exc. Abscondo abscondi absconsu^m, to Hide.

abscondidi absconditum,

Rudo rudi } to Bray.

Sido fidi } C. Sup. to Sink down.

Strido stridi } to Gnash.

9 Fido fissus sum, to Trust.

-go.

-xi.

-ctum.

as 10 Jungo junxi junctum, to Join.

Ex. Mer-

Exc. Mergo	¹ merfi	mersum, to Drown.
Surgo	surrexi	surrectum, to Rise.
Pergo	perrexi	perrectum, to go forward.
Sringo	strinxi	strictum, to Bind.
Fingo	finxi	fictum, to Feign.
² Meio	minxi	mictum, to Piss.
Mingo		
Pingo	pinxi	pictum, to Paint.
Ago	egi	actum, to Doe.
³ Abigo	abegi	abactum, to Drive away.
Cogo	coegi	coactum, to Compell.
Frango	fregi	fractum, to Break.
Effringo	⁴ effregi	effractum, to Burst open.
Lego	legi	lectum, to Read.
Eligo	⁵ elegi	electum, to Chuse.
Tango	tetigi	tactum, to Touch.
⁶ Attingo	attigi	attactum, to Touch.
⁷ Pago	pepigi	paatum, to make a bargain.
Pango	¹ panxi	paatum, to Joyn.
	⁸ pegi	
⁹ Impingo	impegi	impactum, to dash against.
Pungo	⁹ pupugi	punctum, to Prick.
	¹⁰ punxi	
¹¹ Compungo	compunxi	compunctum, to Prick.
Dego	degi,	} C. Sup.
Ango	anxi,	
Clango	clanxi,	
Ningo	ninxi,	
Vergo,	} C. Prat. & Sup.	} to Live.
Ambigo,		
		} to Perplex.
		} to Sound.
		} to Snow.
		} to Encline.
		} to Doubt.
-ho.	-xi.	-ctum.
as Veho	vexi	vectum, to Carry.
-lo.	-ui.	-itum.
Molo	molui	molitum, to Grinde.
Exc. Colo	colui	cultum, to Till.

1 Eodem more
cetera infle-
ctuntur quæ
habent [r] im-
mediate præter-
dens [go.]
2 Mingo est in-
usitatum, pro
quo usurpa-
mus Meio.
3 Ita & cetera
composita.
4 Sic etiam
in reliquis.
5 Sic in com-
positis præter-
quam tribus
his; Intellego,
intellexi, intel-
lectum; diligo,
dilexi, dile-
ctum; negli-
go, neglexi,
neglectum.
6 Sic etiam in
ceteris.
7 Pago anti-
quum exole-
scit, pro quo
obtinet paci-
scor.
8 Penè exole-
scit Pegi sim-
plex.
9 Sic in ceter-
is, præter Op-
pango, circum-
pango, depan-
go.
10 Composita
habent Punxi,
præter Repun-
go Repupugi,
& Repunxi.
11 Verba etiam
in [guo] huc
sunt referenda,
ut Extinguo
extinxi extin-
ctum, Distin-
guo distinxi
distinctum, &c.

Con.

1 Item Antecello antecellui, desunt vero supina.

2 Procello etiam & Recello eodem modo inflectuntur.

3 Refello Refelli absque supinis.

4 Tollo olim habuit Teruli, pro quo nunc compositum Sustuli est in usu. Sic Extollo Extruli Ela um: verum Attollo caret praeterito & supino; nam Attruli & Allatum, quae inde formantur, afferro sibi vindicant, cum non Elevandi significarum habet, sed apportandi.

5 Saepe etiam leguntur [p] inserto. Compsti comptum, prompsi promptum, sumpsi sumptum, dempsi demptum & emptum. similiter Tempsti Temptum. At mendose ut existimant quidam magni nominis grammatici; cum

neque [p] vel [b] est in praesenti, contra quam fit in Scribo scripsi, Serpo serpsi, & similibus.

6 Par est ratio ceterorum. 7 Ita in ceteris. 8 Ita compositum ejus, Desino desivi, (pro quo saepius utimur syncopato Desii) Desitum.

Consulo
Oculo
Alo

Excello
Praecello
Percello

Fallo
Pello
Vello

Sallo
Tollo
Psallo
Volo
Nolo
Malo

consului
occului
alui

excellui
praecellui
perculi

fefelli
pepuli
velli
vulsi
falli

iustuli
psalli,
volui,
nolui,
malui,

-mo.

-ui.

-itum.

Vomo
Exc. Como
Promo
Sumo
Demo
Emo
Redimo
Premo
Comprimo
Tremo

vomui
comsi
promsi
sumsi
demsi
emi
redemi
pressi
compressi
tremui

-no.

-vi.

-tum.

Sino

fivi

situm, to Permit.

consultum, to Counsel.

occultum, to Hide.

altum, to Nourish.

alitur,

excelsum, to Excell.

praecelsum, to Surpass.

perculsum, to Strike.

falsum, to Deceive.

pulsus, to drive Out.

vulsus, to Pluck.

salsum, to Salt.

sublarum, to Take away.

to Sing.

to be Willing.

to be unwilling

to be More willing.

vomitum, to Vomit.

comptum, to Kemb.

promptum, to Draw.

sumtum, to Take.

demtum, to Take away.

emtum, to Buy

redemptum, to Redeem.

pressum, to Press.

compressum, to Press.

C. Sup. to Tremble.

Lino	levi	litum, to Besmear.
Sperno	sprevi	spretum, to Despise.
¹ Sterno	stravi	stratum, to Strow.
Cerno	² crevi	cretum, to See.
Temno	temsi	temptum, to Contemn.
Gigno	genui	genitum, to Beget.
Pono	posui	positum, to Put.
Cano	cecini	cantum, to Sing.
³ Succino	fuccinui	succentum, to Sing after low.

-po.	-psi.	-ptum.
As,		
Serpo	serpsi	serptum, to Creep.
Exc.		
Rumpo	rupi	ruptum, to Break.
Strepo	strepui	strepitum, to make a noise.
-quo.		
⁴ Linquo	liqui	lictum, to Leave.
Coquo	coxi	coctum, to Boil.
-to.		
Tero	trivi	tritum, to Wear.
Quæro	quæsi	quæsitum, to Seek.
Sero	sevi	satum, to Plant.
Consero	⁵ consevi	confitum, to plant together.
Sero	⁶ serui	sertum, to lay in Order.
⁷ Consero	conserui	consertum, to Intermingle.
Gero	gessi	gestum, to Carry.
Verro	verri	versum, to Brush.
Uro	ussi	ustum, to Burn.
Curro	cucurri	cursum, to Run.
⁸ Succurro	fuccurri	fuccursum, to Help.
Fero	⁹ tuli	latum, to Bear.

1 Hujus compositum Con-
sterno, nunc
primæ, nunc
tertiæ est;
primæ cum
animi pertur-
bationem de-
signat; tertiz,
quando cor-
pori tribuitur.
2 Crevi cum
sermo est de
adeundâ hære-
ditate. Verum
in videndi
significatione
simplex Præ-
teritum & Su-
pinum Crevi
& Cretum vix
inventus.
3 Hanc infle-
ctionem imi-
tantur cætera
à Cano com-
posita.
4 Vix nunc
in usu; at ejus
loco nunc
subiit Relin-
quo, reliqui,
relictum.
5 Item Infero,
Insevi, Insi-
tum; & In-
fero, Inferui,
Insertum; pro
diversâ signi-
ficatione, &
sic de cæteris.
6 Serui & Ser-
tum vix extra
compositio-
nem leguntur.

7 Affero, Exsero, Dissero, &c. eodem modo.

8 Item cætera composita raro
aut nunquam geminant, præter Decurro, decurri, decucurri; cum Excuro, Pro-
curro, Præcurro. 9 Sic Affero, attuli, allatum; eadem est ratio cæterorum. At Suf-
fero pro Patior, caret Præterito & Supino.

Furo

C. Prat. & Sup. to Rage.

1 Præteritum
quandæque
habet signifi-
cationem præ-
sentis.

2 Item Præ-
notum, cum
reliquis, præ-
ter Cognitum
& Agnitum.

3 Epasco, cum
reliquis, se-
quuntur for-
mam simplicis

Palco; sed
Compesco,
compescui,
compescitum;
Dispesco,
dispescui,
dispescitum.

4 Conquie-
sco conquexi,
juxta veteres
Grammaticos.

5 Afferro in-
choativa Ver-
ba carere præ-
terito; cum
enim actio vel
passio transit
in Præteritum,
amittit in-
choativam si-
gnificationem.

6 Pro eo in-
veterato erro-
re Accessio dici
solet.

7 Nisi magis
placet Viso ca-
rere Supino,
Visum autem
semper esse
à Video; sic
Inviso, invisum,
absque Su-
pino.

8 Pinsum est integrum, alia duo per Syncopen facta.

-sco.

Nosco

Ignosco

Pasco

Disco

Posco

Hisco,

Fasisco,

Labasco,

5 Verbs inceptive in -sco, want the Praterperfect tense
and Supine.

As, Calesco,

Tremisco,

-so.

Arcesso

Lacesso

Facecco

Capesso

Viso

Pinso

Incesso

-to.

Flecto

Necto

Pecto

-vi.

novi

ignovi

pavi

didici,

poposci,

C. Prat. & Sup.

C. Prat. & Sup.

arcessivi

laccessivi

facecivi

facecivi

capecivi

capecivi

visi

pinsui

incecivi

flexi

nexi

nexui

pexi

pexui

-tum.

notum, to Know.

ignotum, to Forgive.

pastum, to Feed.

C. Sup. to Learn.

to Require.

to Gape.

to Chink.

to Fail.

to begin to be Hot.

to begin to Tremble.

arcessitum, to go to call.

laccessitum, to Provoke.

facecivitum, to go to do.

capecivitum, to go to take.

visum, to Visit.

pinsum, to Bake.

pistum, C. Sup. to Invade.

flexum, to Bend.

nexum, to Knit.

pexum,

pectitum, to Kemb.

Plect

Plecto	§ ¹ plexi plexui	plexum, to Fold.
Metō	messui	messum, to Reap.
Petō	petivi	petitum, to Ask.
Mitto	missi	missum, to Send.
Verto	verti	versum, to Turn.
² Sisto	steti	³ statum, to make to stand.
Sterto	stercui,	C. Sup. to Snort.
-vo.		
Solvo	solvi	solutum, to Loose.
Volvo	volvi	volutum, to Rowl.
⁴ Vivo	vixi	victum, to Live.
-xo.		
Texo	texui	textum, to Weave.
-o. Pure.		
Facio	feci	factum, to Make.
⁵ Efficio	effeci	effectum, to Accomplish.
Jacio	jeci	jactum, to Cast.
⁶ Ejicio	ejeci	ejctum to Cast out.
⁷ Adspicio	adspexi	adspectum, to Behold.
⁸ Allicio	allexi	allectum, to Allure.
Fodio	fodi	fossam, to Dig.
Fugio	fugi	fugitum, to Fly.
Capio	cepi	captum, to Take.
Accipio	accepi	acceptum, to Receive.
Rapio	rapui	raptum, to Snatch.
Arripio	arripui	arreptum, to Snatch.
Cupio	cupivi	cupitum, to Desire.
Sapio	§ sapui, § sapivi,	{ C. Sup. to be Wise. to Doat.
Desipio	desipui,	
Pario	peperi	⁹ partum, to Bring forth.
Quatio	¹⁰ quassi	quassum, to Shake.

¹ Panē exole-
scit.

² Sisto activum
Steti facit, sed
Sisto neutrum
(ut voluit)
à Sto capic
Steti.

³ Supinum in
compositis vix
invenies.

⁴ Huc referri
potest inasica-
tum Lavo,
lavi, lautum
& lotum.

⁵ Sic & cetera
mutant [a]
in [i] in prae-
senti, nisi ex
Adverbio vel
Nomine com-
ponentur, ut
Calefacio,
calefeci, cale-
factum; Bene-
facio, benefeci,
benefactum.

⁶ Ita & reli-
qua.

⁷ Sic & cetera
composita ab
instituto Spe-
cio.

⁸ Ita composi-
ta à Lacio ob-
soleto, prae-
ter
Elicio, elicui,
elicitum. Ve-
teres Allicui,
Illicui, Pelli-
cui dixere; qui-
bus nunc suc-
centuriant
Allexi, Illexi,
Pellxi.

⁹ Pro Paritum, unde Pariturus.

¹⁰ Quasi extra compositionem non est in usu.

1 Sic cetera
composita.

Percutio percussi percussum, to Smite.

-Ho.

-ui.

-tum.

Statuo

statui

statutum, to Appoint.

Luo

lui

lutum, to Pay.

Pluo

{ plui
pluvi

plutum, to Rain.

2 Composita
Rutum so-
lummodo.

Ruo

rui

{²rutum, to Rush.
rúitum,

Fluo

fluxi

fluxum, to Flow.

Struo

struxi

structum, to Build.

Metuo

metui,

C. Sup. to Fear.

3 Item Renuo.
Annuo; Gruo,
Ingruo, Con-
gruo.

Respuo

³respui,

C. Sup. to Refuse.

Labor

lapsus sum,

to Slide.

Fungor

functus

to execute an office

Loquor

locutus,

to Speak.

Sequor

secutus,

to Follow.

Queror

questus,

to Complain.

Adipiscor

adeptus,

to Get.

Comminiscor commentus,

to Devise.

Expergiscor experrectus,

to Awake.

Irafcor

iratus,

to be Angry.

Nascor

natus,

to be Born.

Nanciscor

nactus,

to Acquire.

Obliviscor

oblitus,

to Forget.

Paciscor

pactus,

to Covenant.

Proficiscor

profectus,

to Go.

Ulciscor

ultus,

to Revenge.

4 Item Com-
plector.

⁴ Amplector amplexus,

to Embrace.

Divertor

{ diverti,

to Turn aside.

Diverto

{

Pervertor

{ perverti,

to Pervert.

perverto

{

Revertor

{ reverti,

to Return.

{ reversus,

Nitor

Nitor	{ nifus,	to endeavour.
Utor	{ nixus,	
Fruor	{ usus,	to Use.
Morior	{ fructus,	to Enjoy.
² Orior	{ fructus,	
Patior	¹ mortuus,	to Dye.
Potior	³ ortus,	to Arise.
Gradior	passus,	to Suffer.
Reminiscor,	potitus,	to Obtain.
Vescor,	gressus,	to Go.
Liquor,	C. Prat.	to Remember.
Ringor,	{ C. Prat.	to Eat.
		to be Melted.
		to Grinne.

1 Participium
est Moriturus.
2 Orior & Po-
tior alias voces
habent tertiz,
alias quartz;
at Infinitivi
Oriri & Potiri
semper sunt
quartz.
3 Participium
Oriturus,

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

Pres.	Prat.	Sup.
-io.	-ivi.	-itum.
As, Audio	audivi	auditum, to Hear.
Exc. Vincio	vinxi	vincum, to Binde.
Sancio	{ sanxi	sanctum, } to Establish.
	{ sancivi	sancitum, }
Farcio	farfi	fartum, to Stuff.
Refercio	referfi	refertum, to Stuff.
Sarcio	farfi	fartum, to Mend.
Fulcio	fulfi	fultum, to Prop.
Raucio	raufi	rausum, to be Hoarse.
Sepio	⁴ sepsi	septum, to Hedge.
{ Salio	{ salui	
	{ salii	saltum, to Leap.

4 Sepivi legi-
tur.
5 Salio pro
Condio regu-
lam sequitur,

6 Exfilio

1 Et sic in ex-
teris, præter
Profilio, Abſi-
lio, truncata
Supinis.
2 Interdum
Amicivi.

3 Nam Venum
est Nomen.

4 Aliquando
Oppertus.

5 Addunt Me-
ticus, atque
hinc Dimeti-
tus.

3 Exſilio

Singultio

Sepelio

Amicio

Haurio

Aperio

Operio

Comperio

Reperio

Sentio

Venio

Gestio

Veneo

Ferio,

Fio

Experior

Assentior

Opperior

Metior

Ordior

Comperior.

exſilui

exſilii

singultivi

ſepelivi

amicui

amixi

hausi

aperui

operui

comperi

reperi

ſenſi

veni

geſtivi,

venivi,

C. Prat.

factus,

expertus,

aſſenſus,

oppertus,

menſus,

orſus,

C. Prat.

exſultum, to Leap out.

singultum, to Sob.

ſepultum, to Bury.

amicum, to Cloath.

haustum, to Draw.

apertum, to Open.

opertum, to Cover.

compertum, to Finde.

repertum, to Finde.

ſenſum, to Perceive.

ventum, to Come.

C. Sup. to Boast.

3 C. Sup. to be Sold.

C. Prat. & Sup. to Strike.

to be Made.

to make Tryal.

to Assent.

to Stay for.

to Measure.

to Begin.

to Find.

F I N I S.



Rules for declining of Nouns.

N. V. A. G. D. A. NV.A. G. D.A.

1.	a	am	a	i	â	æ	as	arum	is	musa, tristis
2.	us um	um	i	o	i	os	orum	is	dominus, bonus	
3.		em im	ig i	i	e	es	um um	ibus	regnum lapis, magnus, ca	
4.	us u	um	us uī	u	us	uum	ibus	put, bonum fructus, dulcis,		
5.	ies	em	ei	e	es	erum	ebus	genu facies, bona		

The declining of Pronouns.

Singulariter
 No. Ego, I
 Vo. is wanting..
 Ac. me, me
 Gen. mei, of me
 Dat. mihi, to me
 Abl. me, with me

Tu, thou
 tu, O thou
 te, thee
 tui, of thee
 tibi, to thee
 te, with thee

Pluraliter
 Nom. Nos, We
 Voc. is wanting.
 Ac. nos, us
 G. nostrum vel nostri, of us
 Dat. nobis { to us
 Abl. nobis { with us

Vos, ye
 vos, O ye
 vos, you
 vestrum v. vestri, of you
 vobis, to you
 vobis, with you

Singu. and Plu.
 No. } is want-
 Vo. } ing.
 Ac. se, him
 Gen. sui, of him
 Da. sibi, to him
 Ab. se, with him

Singulariter
 N. hic, hæc, hoc
 V. is wanting.
 A. hunc, hanc, hoc
 G. hujus
 D. huic
 A. hoc, hac, hoc

Is, ea, id
 Is wanting.
 eum, eam, id
 ejus
 ei
 eo, eâ, eo

qui, quæ, quod
 Is wanting.
 quem, quam, quod
 cujus
 cui
 quo, quâ, quo

Pluraliter
 N. hi, hæ, hæc
 V. is wanting.
 A. hos, has, hæc
 G. horum, harum, horum
 D. } his
 A. }

ii, ex, ea
 Is wanting.
 eos, eas, ea
 eorum, earum, eorum
 { iis vel eīs

qui, quæ, quæ
 Is wanting.
 quos, quas, quæ
 quorum, quarum, quo
 } quibus v. queis (rum)

Handwritten signature or scribble

A Verb Active.

		o	as	at,	amus	atis		
Indicative	Present tense	eo	es	et.	emus	etis		
		o	is	it,	imus	itis		
		io	is	it.	imus	itis		
Indicative	Præter-imper-fect.	ab am ebam	s	t,	mus	tis	nt.	
	Per-fect.	i	isti	it,	imus	istis	erunt. ere.	
	Præter-pluperf.	eram	s	t,	mus	tis	nt.	
	Future	abo ebo am iam	abis ebis es ies	t, t, t, t,	mus mus mus mus	tis tis tis tis	unt. nt.	
Subjunctive	Present	em eam am iam	s	t,	mus	tis	nt. doe	
	Imper-fect	arem erem erem irem	s	t,	mus	tis	did nt.	
	Perfect	erim,	s	t,	mus	tis	have nt. had	
	Præter-plu.	issem	s	t,	mus	tis	nt. shall or will	
Imperative	Future	ero	eris	t,	mus	tis	nt.	
	Present tense	a, ato. e, ero. e, ito. i, ito.	et, ato. eat, eto. at, ito. iat, ito.		emus. eamus. amus. iamus.	ate, atote. ete, etote. ite, itote. ite, itote.	ent, anto. eant, ento. ant, unto. iant, iunto.	
	Present and Imper-fect	are ere ere	to.				um. u.	
	Gerunds	andi endi endi iendi	do, dum.					
Participle of the Pre-sent		ans ens ens iens	Future in dus		andus endus endus iendus		The Future is made of the Future in rus and esse, as amaturum esse, to love hereafter.	

A Verb Passive.

Indicative	Present tense	{ or cor or ior	I am, thou art, he is. ris, re tur,	We are, ye are, they are. mur mini ntur.
	Preter imperfect	{ abar ēbar ēbar iēbar	^{was} ris, re tur,	^{were} mur, mini ntur.
	Future tense	{ abor ebor ar iar	^{shall or will be} ris, re tur,	mur mini ntur.

Subjunctive	Present tense	{ er ear ar iar	ris, re tur,	mur mini ntur.
	Preter-imperfect	{ arer ērer ērer irer	ris, re tur,	mur mini ntur.

Imperative	Present tense	{ are, ator.	etur, ator	emur	{ a mini aminor	{ entur antor
		{ ēre, ētor.	eatur, ētor.	eamur	{ emini eminor	{ cantur entor
		{ ěre, ĭtor.	atur, ĭtor.	amur	{ imini iminor	{ antur untor
		{ ĩre, ĩtor.	iatur, ĭtor.	iamur	{ imini iminor	{ iantur iuntor

Infinitive	Present and preter-imperfect	{ ari eri i iri	} To be.

The Future is made of the Participle of the Preter tense and iri, or the Future indus and esse, as amatum iri or amandum esse to be loved hereafter.

These six Tenses are made up of the participle of preter tense and Sum.

Indicative Mood.

Preterper. Sum v. fui

Preterplu. Eram v. fueram

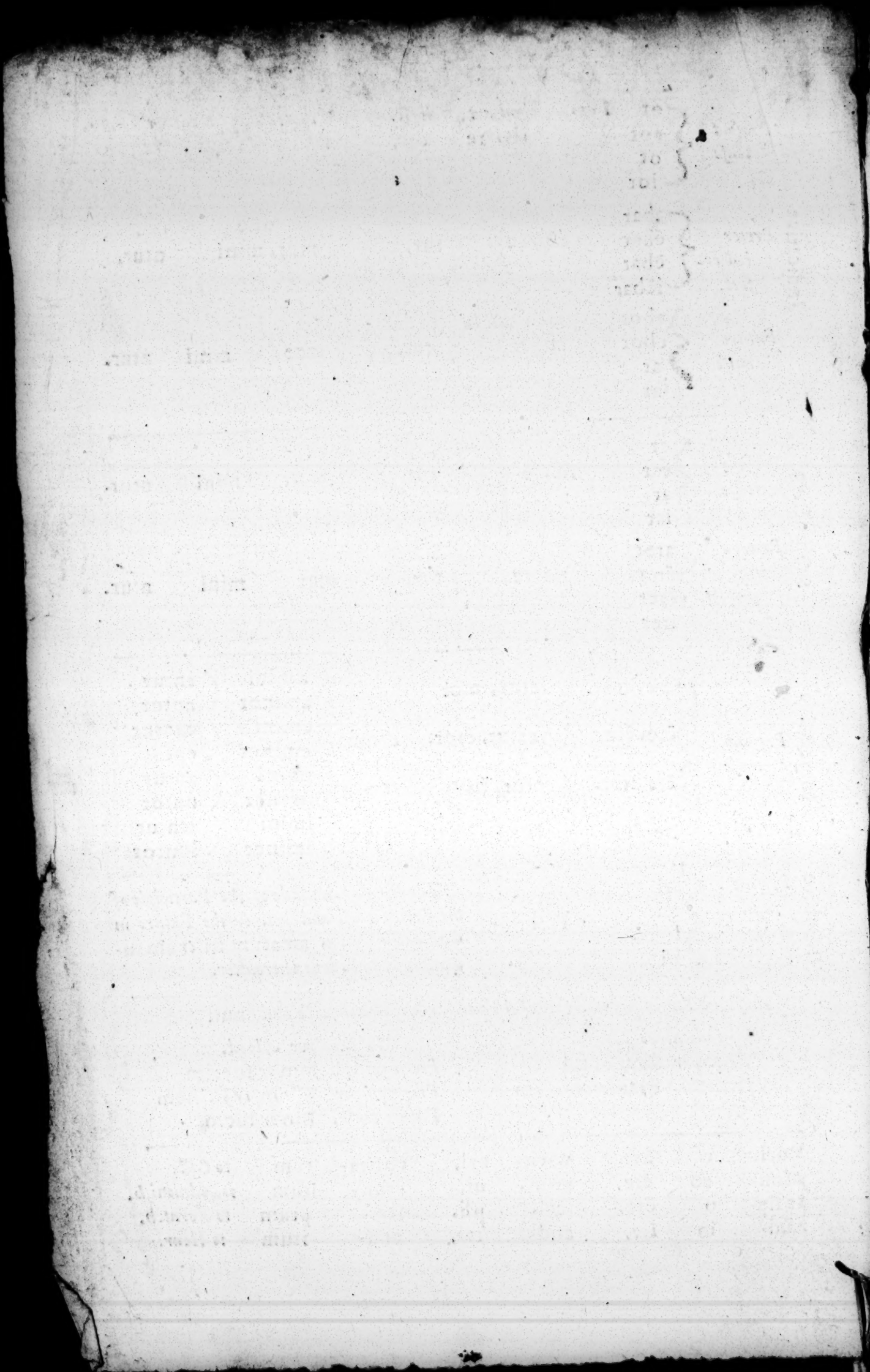
Subjunctive Mood.

Preterperfect. Sim or fuerim

Preterpluper. Essem or fuisset

Future tense. Ero or fuero

Vocit-	o	āre,	vocit-	avi,	vocita-	tum	to Call.
Mon-	eo	ēre,	mon-	ui,	mon-	itum	to Admonish.
Scalp-	o	ěre,	scal-	pſi,	scal-	ptum	to Scratch.
Aud-	io	ĭre,	aud-	ivi,	aud-	itum	to Hear.



Verbs irregular in the Present tense.

Indicative Mood	Present tense	Sum	es	est,	sumus	estis	sunt.
		Possū	potes	potest,	possumus	potestis	possunt.
		Volo	vis,	vult,	volumus	vultis	volunt.
		Nolo	nonvis	nonvult,	nolumus	nonvultis	nolunt.
		Malo	mavis	mavult,	malumus	mavultis	malunt.
		Edo	edis v. es	edit v. est,	edimus	editis v. estis	edunt.
		Fio	fis	fit,	firmus,	fitis	fiunt.
		Fero	fers	fert,	ferimus	fertis	ferunt.
		Feror	<i>Is regular from fero.</i>				
		Eram					
Fut. Preterim.	Fut. Preterim.	Poteram	s	t,	mus	tis	nt.
		Ero	s	t,	mus	tis	unt.
		Potero					

Subjunctive	Pres.	Sim	velim	edam				
		Possim	nolim	fiam	s	t,	mus	tis nt.
			malim	feram				
		Essem	vellem	ederem v. essem				
		Posssem	nollem	fierem	s	t,	mus	tis nt.
			mallem	ferrem				

Imperative	Present tense	Sis es esto.	fit esto,	firmus,	firis,	este estote,	sint sunt.
		Noli nolito				nolite nolitote	
		Ede edito,	edat edito,	edamus,	edite editote,	edant.	
		Es esto	esto		este estote	edunto.	
			fiat	fiamus		fiant fiunto.	
		Fer ferto,	ferat ferto,	feramus,	ferite fertote,	ferant ferunto.	

Infinitive	Present tense	Esse	edere		Future	fore v. futurum esse.
		Posse	v. esse			esurum esse.
		Velle	fieri			laturum esse. (esse.
		Nolle	ferre			factum iri v. faciendum
		Malle	ferri			latum iri v. ferendū esse.

Volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero in the pteterimperfect tense and Future tense of the Indicative Mood, are formed like Verbs of the third Conjugation.

Preterperfect { fui } { volui } { edi }
 { potui } { nolui } { factus sum } *are regular.*
 { malui } { tuli }

Eo and queo make ibam and quibam in the preterimperf. and in the Future ibo and quibo.

THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE
HONORABLE
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